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HEAVY FIGHT RAGES AS U.S. UNITS ENTER FORTIFICATION ZONE

Battle Reported South of Stolberg—U.S. Forces Reach East Bank of Sauer

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Deployment of American land and air forces south and southeast of Aix la Chapelle (Aachen) resulted in heavy fighting south of Stolberg. Although the Americans have thus put their foot on the German fortified zone in the west, the enemy had to pay heavy sacrifices for the little progress they made.

The American troops succeeded in getting a foothold on the eastern bank of the Sauer River on the border of Luxemburg north of Echternach.

Brest Battle Still Raging

The battle for Brest is continuing to rage with undiminished violence. The German defenders, who are putting up stiff resistance against the enemy, are carrying out thrusts into the flank or rear of the enemy in surprise attacks.

West Wall Idea Obsolete

Meanwhile, competent German military circles said that the battle in the Aix la Chapelle area has now shifted to Germany's fortified western zone, and pointed to the fact that the ideas regarding the "West Wall" as it existed in the fortified Western Front in 1939-40 have to be regarded as being out of date on account of the modernization of its installation.

In 1940 the Maginot line proved to be out-of-date and in consequence was unable to withstand the attack of the latest types of tanks and bombing from the air.

U.S. West Front Line-Up Revealed

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The supreme headquarters of the anti-Axis invasion forces in Europe announced today that General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the invasion forces, would include in his command the American Seventh Army under Lieutenant-General Alexander Patch and formally assume command over all the anti-Axis forces on the western front.

The announcement also disclosed that the commander of the recently organized Sixth Army Corps which is composed of French and American units was Lieutenant-General Jacob L. Devers, former Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean area.

As a result, the forces under Eisenhower are: the 21st Army Corps, on the Belgian-Dutch front, under Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery; the 12th Army Corps, facing the Siegfried Line, under Lieutenant-General Omar Bradley; the Sixth Army Corps, on the southern edge of the Siegfried Line, under Lieutenant-General Devers; and the independent first air-borne forces, under Lieutenant-General Lewis Brereton.

The American Seventh Army is believed to belong to the Sixth Army Corps. The army corps to which the American Ninth Army belongs and its operational zone is still unknown.

ENEMY IN ITALY REPULSED

Second Attempt to Penetrate Rimini on Adriatic Coast Foiled

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—Anti-Axis forces on the Italian Front intensifying their offensive attempted all day long yesterday to pierce the German lines in a sector north of Florence but were foiled in the face of strong German resistance which smashed all enemy spearhead formations, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

It also stated that the Reich armed forces on the Adriatic coast frustrated the second enemy attempt to penetrate Rimini.

French Treasures Intact

Domei

MADRID, September 15.—James Rorimer, art expert of the New York Metropolitan Museum, who was with the United States troops in France, stated that the Germans had not taken away any single painting nor sculpture of national value, reports the New York Herald Tribune. He said the art treasures in France are well preserved.

ANTI-AXIS LEADERS END CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC

Roosevelt and Churchill Issue Joint Statement Following Close of 4-Day Talks

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The Quebec conference, which opened on September 12, closed today, according to a Quebec dispatch.

At the close of the conference, a joint statement was issued by President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, which said in effect: "The United States President and the British Prime Minister have held several conferences, at which leaders of the army and navy of both nations were present, and have studied the operations against Germany and Japan from every angle. As a result, decisions have been reached on all points for the termination of the war in Europe and the smashing of Japan. The most serious difficulty faced by the Quebec conference was the question of how to discover the places where, and time when, all the nations concerned with the Pacific war should mobilize their huge forces."

Roosevelt and Churchill are scheduled to leave for home immediately but the military chieftains of the two countries will remain in Quebec and discuss concrete operational problems.

Pacific War Foremost

At a press conference following the issuance of their joint statement, Roosevelt and Churchill stressed that the conference proceeded smoothly and closed with great results gained. At the press conference both anti-Axis leaders concentrated on the Pacific war, indicating that the principal subject before the conference was the war against Japan.

Roosevelt said in effect: "The outstanding fact about the conference was that it proceeded extremely smoothly with very few clashes of opinion and despite the short period in which it was held it attained much with a complete agreement being reached by the representatives of the two nations. We decided on a huge offensive for the destruction of Japan but I cannot say when it will be started or give any concrete schedule. That is because I cannot predict when Germany will fall."

Roosevelt continued: "In any case, the anti-Axis forces will throw all their power into vast operations to destroy Japan as soon as the war in Europe ends. The war in the Pacific is a difficult one and it clearly follows that the operations in that theater of war will be extremely complex. It will be a formidable task to concentrate the huge armed power and materials possessed by the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific front. We are determined, however, to bring Japan to the end of her existence no matter how difficult the operations against her will be. The question of appointing a supreme commander for the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific did not come up even once during the conference, despite rumors to the contrary.

Operations Admitted Difficult

"The Pacific theater of war is vast and the various operational areas are so distant from one another that the establishment of a unified command does not fit the real picture. In Southeastern Asia are the forces of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and in the South Pacific the forces of General Douglas MacArthur. On the sea is the United States fleet under Admiral Chester Nimitz. The sharing of the operations by these three men is most suited to the situation in the Pacific."

Churchill declared in effect: "As soon as the war in Europe is brought to a close, the army, navy and air forces possessed by the British Empire will join the offensive operations in the Pacific. There is the theory that the British will not exert its full efforts in the Pacific but that is a lie: Britain will throw all its strength into the effort to smash Japan. Everything went well at the conference. There was one disagreement at the conference, but that arose over the fear by the British that the United States forces would take over most of the operations in the Pacific and give the British forces too little room for activity."

REICH FORCES IN FINLAND TO PROTECT OWN SAFETY

Step Taken as Withdrawing Army From Vast Area by September 15 Impossib.e

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—Pointing out that the Finnish demand that the German forces withdraw from Finland by September 15 was made with the knowledge that such action was actually impossible, German authorities today declared that from Friday, September 15, onward German forces in Finland would take necessary measures to protect themselves.

The statement said in effect: "When on September 2 Finland made the sudden demand that the German forces withdraw from Finland by September 15, the German forces, which until then had been operating for the defense of central Finland, were at points 400 kilometers distant from the ports on the Gulf of Bothnia and were more than 600 kilometers distant from the Finnish-Norwegian border. Therefore, even if they were allowed to march without any interference it would have taken them 12 days to reach the Gulf of Bothnia and from 30 to 35 days to reach the Norwegian border. Both the Soviet Union, which made the demand, and the Finnish forces, which accepted knew the impossibility of such action. Therefore, the German forces in Finland from September 15 onward will operate with a view to guaranteeing their safety against all attacks and will take necessary measures toward that end."

Hogland Is Attacked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—The Finns announced today that the Germans attacked the Finnish island of Hogland during the night after a surrender ultimatum was flatly rejected and heavy fighting is in progress at Motka in the southern part of the island.

As a consequence of the Soviet-Finnish armistice, German troops stationed in the northern part of Finland were ordered to withdraw from Finnish territory by September 15 but various hindrances were reported in connection with carrying out such movements. As German reports said, clashes developed yesterday between withdrawing German troops and the Red Army.

RED ARMY ENTERS SOFIA

Initial Armistice Talks Between Soviet Union and Bulgaria Ends

Domei

MOSCOW, September 16.—The Red Army, today, entered Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, an official communique issued this evening by the Soviet information bureau said.

Preliminary Talks Ended

Domei

LISBON, September 17.—Having completed preliminary arrangements with the Soviet Government regarding the Soviet-Bulgarian armistice, the Bulgarian delegation, today, returned to Sofia accompanied by a party of seven Soviet experts, according to a Sofia dispatch.

U.S. Navy Losses Revealed

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The U. S. Navy Department announced today the casualties suffered by the navy, marine corps, and coast defense guards since the outbreak of the war up to September 16 as follows, says a Washington message:

Killed	24,613
Wounded	24,507
Missing	9,544
Prisoners	4,466
Total	63,130

Bogomolov for Paris

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—It has been decided that Soviet Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov will return to Paris shortly, according to a Moscow report. The report added that although most of the embassy staff would move to Paris the embassy at Algiers would be maintained.

Enemy Cruiser Sinks Near Palau Island After Hitting Mine; 13 Raiders Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 17.—An enemy cruiser, operating in the area off the northern tip of Palau Island, hit a Japanese mine yesterday morning and sank instantaneously.

An aggregate total of 124 anti-Axis fighters and bombers attempted to attack the main Palau Island area on the afternoon of the same day. Counter-attacking the raiders, Japanese Units there damaged two enemy planes.

About 30 four-engined enemy bombers attacked Truk Island on Friday morning. The Japanese repulsed the raiders after destroying two planes.

The number of anti-Axis aircraft attempting to raid Rota Island has recently increased. About 40 small enemy planes attacked the island yesterday afternoon. On the morning of the same day, another formation of about 40 four-engined anti-Axis bombers forced their way over Yiojima Island.

Enemy Raiders Increase

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 17.—Following the landing on Morotai Island in the Molucca Group, the number of enemy planes appearing over the northern area of Halmahera Island has increased.

On Friday afternoon, a total of 150 enemy bombers and carrier-borne fighter planes carried out an attack. Intercepting the enemy, Japanese Units on the spot shot down or damaged a total of nine planes.

About 30 anti-Axis aircraft carried out a daylight attack at Kendari in the Celebes yesterday.

Japanese Units at Toeal in the Kei Group downed one enemy plane in an engagement with five enemy fighters and bombers on Friday morning.

hTe Japanese Forces on Cebu Island who downed three enemy planes on September 12 severely blasted more than 17 aircraft on that day in addition to dealing huge losses upon a formation of about 200 fighters and bombers that attacked the island, according to latest reports. Slight damage was caused on our side.

ATTACK IN TRANSYLVANIA FOILED BY AXIS TROOPS

Soviet Offensive at Sanok, Krosno Again Repulsed as 27 Tanks Are Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—In southern Transylvania, German and Hungarian forces repulsed Soviet offensives at Torenburg and Mierach as well as several Red Army attacks in the eastern Carpathians.

The Red Army attempt to break through the German lines at Sanok and Krosno was again repulsed by the Germans and 27 Soviet tanks were blasted. Reich forces in collaboration with Hungarian army pushed back the Soviets who had pierced the German positions northeast of Warsaw.

The Soviets launched a powerful offensive in the Bauske, Modohn and Balk sectors with tanks and planes but German forces assisted by Latvian volunteer forces repelled the Soviet attempt at break-through in furious counter-attacks. It was disclosed that the Germans destroyed 87 Soviet tanks and downed 92 planes.

NORMAN THOMAS SCORES FOREIGN POLICY OF U.S.

Socialist Raps International Police System Favored by 2 Major Parties

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Norman Thomas, president of the Socialist Party in America, who has offered himself as a Socialist candidate in the November presidential election, in a campaign speech on September 15, according to a New York dispatch, denounced the policy of interference in the affairs of other countries which is advocated by both the Democrats and Republicans.

His condemnation of the two major political parties was along lines which follow:

"I find the idea of an international system of police as a guarantee of peace after the war finding support among sections of the American public. I am waiting to hear from the leaders of both the Democratic and the Republican parties to whom I have addressed inquiries as to whether they are in fact supporting such a project.

"Should America acquiesce in such an undertaking, it would be sure of finding itself in a position where it would be under the necessity of making every sacrifice in order to secure the sort of peace appealing to Premier Stalin and Churchill. Put another way, America would be compelled to do things which would have an effect in keeping in being the colonial empires of Britain, France, and the Netherlands in East Asia and the political hegemony of the Soviet Union in East Europe, all at the expense of the United States."

OUTBREAK AT RIO LIKELY

Cable Communication With Washington Suddenly Cut on Saturday

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—A sudden break in cable communications between Washington and Rio de Janeiro, which informed circles attributed to the outbreak of an emergency in the Brazilian capital, occurred today, according to a Washington dispatch. Meanwhile, a Montevideo dispatch said that apparently a political disturbance had broken out in Rio de Janeiro, although it was not confirmed.

GERMAN ATTACK BY V-1'S ON LONDON IS RESUMED

Missiles Again Pound Capital After Lull of 10 Days; New Source Unknown

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—V-1's commenced to pound London again just before daybreak this morning after a lull of 10 days. It is not yet known whether the V-1 attack this time is directed from a distant base in Holland or is being launched by bomber planes at a close proximity.

British Government authorities warned Londoners, who had evacuated, of the danger of making any hasty return to the city in view of the fresh V-1 attack.

Southeast England Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, September 16.—German military authorities announced today that three of the long-range batteries of the German Navy kept up a continuous bombardment for more than 12 hours yesterday against harbors along the southeastern English coast and caused considerable damage to port facilities.

2 Lancasters Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—Enemy four-engined bombers coming from the Soviet Union raided a German naval stronghold in northern Norway today and dropped numerous bombs. Two Lancasters were shot down by the German defenders.

Simultaneously, Reich escort vessels sank a Soviet boat off the northern Norwegian east coast in addition to downing two attacking planes.

Meanwhile, four Mosquito planes were destroyed by German night fighters and flank artillery when some British planes raided Berlin today.

It was also announced that British bombers carried out terror raids against Kiel last night.

JAPANESE IN P.I. EXHORTED

Greater Effort to Guide Filipinos Asked by Envoy Murata

Domei

MANILA, September 16.—Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, exhorted the members of the Japanese diplomatic corps and the Japanese community leaders in the Philippines to greater effort in the guidance of the Filipino populace in view of the present war situation. The Japanese Ambassador's message was given at an emergency conference of diplomatic representatives at which were present more than 50 persons including the Japanese Consul-General at Manila as well as heads of various Japanese Associations and of the national service organizations.

Subsequent to Ambassador Murata's message, reports on the war situation were given by the military attaches. Various concrete methods of guiding the people were discussed.

There will be a grand rally of the Japanese nationals in Manila at the Metropolitan Theater tomorrow.

55 RAIDERS ARE BLASTED IN SOUTHWESTERN CHINA

Set Afire or Damaged by Nippon Bombers in Raids From Aug. 28 to Sept. 1

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 16.—Japanese Night-Attack Bomber Plane Units set ablaze or damaged 55 enemy planes in attacks on the enemy's foremost bases in southwestern China from August 28 to September 1. Taking advantage of the moonlight, the Japanese Air Units bombed Liuchow six times, Kweilin once, Kanchow thrice, Tanchuk twice and a point on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway once.

Details of the war results are: Liuchow, 16 planes set ablaze and 16 damaged, Kweilin 14 set ablaze and seven damaged, Kanchow six planes damaged and six places set afire, Tanchuk two planes set ablaze and fires started in two places.

Destroying Kweilin Airfield

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 16.—Realizing the futility of relying on the Chungking forces and of resistance against the Japanese air arm, the American air forces in Kweilin have started to destroy the facilities there, as revealed by photographs taken by Japanese scout planes.

Seven holes, probably mine beds, located 180 meters apart on the runway of the southwestern airfield, have been observed. A part of the branch runways is said to have been already blown up. In fact, chaos and confusion prevail at the enemy's vital air base, which had been completely equipped with underground facilities, runways, shelters, fuel and ammunition stores and was boasted as being impregnable.

It is certainly interesting to note how utterly uncertain the enemy is of his own power in the face of the determined Japanese air attacks which had been commenced in earnest in the latter part of July.

There are three airfields at Kweilin, the southwest, south, and southeast. The southwest airfield has already been put out of commission and preparations for wrecking the southeast airfield are now under way, even before it had seen used. The south airfield seems to be the only one still intact.

HACKZELL SERIOUSLY ILL

Soviet Terms Said Responsible for Breakdown of Finnish Premier

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The radio reports from Moscow that the Finnish Premier Hackzell, who is heading the Finnish armistice delegation to Moscow, has fallen seriously ill and it has caused considerable attention in Berlin political quarters.

Since Hackzell had been enjoying excellent health and since there had been nothing to indicate any such illness, local political circles think it safe to believe that the "apoplexy" is the result of the terms imposed on the Finnish delegation in Moscow. Even the Finnish press, of late, had been voicing fears concerning the severeness of the terms which might be imposed on Finland despite the many assurances given by the Anglo-Americans. Premier Hackzell, who to a large extent was responsible for the developments in Finland, is believed by local circles to have suffered a physical and moral breakdown on learning the Soviet terms.

GEN. TIMOSHENKO IS SAFE

Awarded First Class Merit Order by Supreme War Council

Domei

MOSCOW, September 13.—General Semeon Timoshenko, whose whereabouts had been a mystery following his participation in the Kuban bridgehead operations on the Caucasus front as representative of Stalin's headquarters in collaboration with General Petrov, is still alive. General Timoshenko's safety was recently disclosed by the awarding of a first class order of merit to the General by the Soviet Supreme War Council.

According to the announcements of the Stalin headquarters, General Timoshenko is said to had been assigned to operational adjustment duties from August 24 to September 3 on the Second and Third Ukraine fronts.

General MacArthur Personally Directs Landing on Morotai

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific, apparently is personally directing the Morotai landing operations. According to a dispatch by a United Press correspondent, who took part in the operations, an American task force built around aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers and a convoy moved north from a base in New Guinea. The American forces landed at several points on the south shore after the American surface units as well as carrier-borne and land-based planes subjected the landing points to fierce bombardments.

NIPPON UNITS ESTABLISH POSITIONS AT WENCHOW

Japanese Air, Land Onslaught Against Vital Enemy Base Is Described

By O. BESSHO
Of the Military Press Corps

WENCHOW, September 15.—Our picked units which had reduced the walled city of Lishui, the stronghold of the enemy in South Chekiang Province, on August 27, immediately set about making preparations for operations to capture Wenchow, a point of supreme importance to the anti-Axis forces.

The actual operations against Wenchow got under way on September 2. The Wild Eagles cooperated closely with the land units, and the operation developed swiftly.

Control was at once established over Pihuchen, an enemy base on the road connecting Lishui and Puchen in Fukien Province, and in the main artery of the traffic between Chekiang and Fukien provinces.

On the other hand a crack Japanese Unit advanced rapidly and with an irresistible force along the Lishui-Wenchow Road which runs parallel with the Ow River, down which our water transport unit was moving.

Cross River Successfully

As early as on the night of September 6 the Japanese troops advancing along the northern bank of the river reached Pusi across the river from Wenchow. On the morning of September 7 the entire unit successfully crossed the river in the face of the enemy.

The main body as well as the other force of the crack unit that advanced along the southern bank of the Ow River reached the line connecting Meihing and Pailow, west of Wenchow, and there it completed arrangements for a general assault on Wenchow.

On September 9, at 9 a.m., the troops advancing along the southern bank of the Ow River dashed into the walled city through the western gate and the main force through the southern gate. As the enemy had fled, there was no bloodshed.

Not long after their occupation of the city the Japanese established their positions in and around the city.

U.S. Air Force Active

The American air force in China went into action at once with the commencement of the Japanese operations for the reduction of Wenchow.

Four P-40 planes came on the morning of September 3 and machine-gunned and bombed places around Lishui.

Our water transport unit going down the Ow River was attacked by enemy airmen on the afternoon of September 4. Two days after this, on September 6, a portion of a unit which was advancing along the southern bank of the Ow River was attacked. In both cases there was little damage on our side.

In formation the enemy air force came to attack the Wenchow area for the first time on the morning of September 9. As the weather conditions were unfavorable the enemy turned back without achieving any results.

The enemy's attempted air attack on Wenchow enables us to perceive the measure of concern it has for the recapture of the Wenchow area.

Chinese Bishop Disgusted

Domei

LISBON, September 15.—Bishop Yu Pin left for home today greatly concerned over what he called deterioration in Chungking-American understanding, according to a Washington dispatch. He stated, "First there was over-praise of Chungking and now there is over-criticism."

ENEMY IS HIT HARD BY JAPANESE UNITS IN PELILIU BATTLES

60 Anti-Axis Landing Barges, 50 Tanks Destroyed; Landing Made at Angaur

Besides inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, up to noon on Sunday, Japanese Forces in the Palau Group sank more than 60 landing barges and destroyed over 50 tanks of the anti-Axis forces, a part of which finally landed on the southern part of Peliliu Island on the morning of September 15.

Operating in three directions, a powerful enemy task force had been directing repeated assaults against Yap, Palau, the Celebes, the Philippines and the Molucca Group in concert with air units based in the New Guinea area since September 6.

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday, a part of the anti-Axis forces finally landed on the southern tip of Peliliu Island in the Palau Group on Friday morning. At dawn, the enemy, employing more than 60 landing barges and amphibian tanks under the protection of 300 carrier-borne fighters and bombers, approached the island.

At 8 a.m. on the same day, the enemy troops on board 300 landing barges again penetrated the reef sector near the island.

Vigorously counter-attacking the landing troops, Japanese Units repulsed them several times, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. However, the enemy persistently continued his operations and finally effected a landing on the southern part of the island.

Enemy Suffer Heavy Blows

Since the enemy landing, the Japanese officers and men have been engaged endlessly in hand-to-hand battles day and night.

Up to noon on Sunday, the Japanese inflicted devastating blows to the enemy troops, sinking more than 60 landing barges and destroying over 50 enemy tanks.

As they suffered huge losses at the time of the landing, the remaining small sized enemy landing barges made a disorderly flight on September 16 toward an uninhabited island northwest of Peliliu where they are now being massed.

Receiving reinforcement after reinforcement, the enemy has been carrying out continuously his desperate operations resulting in fierce fights with the Japanese. A particularly heavy fight raged on Sunday night when the Japanese launched a terrific night offensive against the enemy troops who were thrown into wild confusion after midnight.

On two consecutive days, September 15 and 16, the anti-Axis forces carried out an intense bombardment on Peliliu Island, firing about 100 to 120 shells per minute. Large enemy air formations also staged strafing and bombing attacks in an attempt to protect the landing troops.

Continuing bloody battles, all the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces on the island, with their fighting spirit and morale high, are now overjoyed over the arrival of an opportune moment to crush the enemy troops.

Landing on Angaur Isle

Meanwhile, under cover of a heavy air bombing and fleet bombardment, the anti-Axis forces commenced a landing on Angaur Island, 11 kilometers southwest of Peliliu Island, on the morning of September 17. Japanese Units on the island are now counter-attacking the enemy landing troops, and fierce fighting is in progress.

On the other hand, terrific battles are also raging on Morotai Island in the Molucca Group following the landing effected at 8 a.m. on September 15 by the anti-Axis troops supported by about 80 warships including aircraft carriers and battleships and protected by the bombing and shelling operations of their air and fleet arm.

Though outnumbered, the Japanese Units on the spot are stubbornly engaged in fighting the enemy troops of about one division strong. Meanwhile, a group of aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers are operating near the island.

Landing Attempts Repulsed

The enemy forces which landed on Peliliu Island in the Palau Group were transported by a convoy of about 40 vessels of all sizes according to Domei. The convoy appeared about 15 kilometers to the southwest of the island at dawn on Friday and at sometime after 6 a.m. lowered landing launches and amphibian tanks. Approaching the coast at about 8 a.m.

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第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

PAPERS FULLY SUPPORT KOISO CABINET POLICIES

Unanimous Approval Given Government Program Bared at Recent 85th Diet Session

The policies of the Koiso Ministry, both domestic and foreign, as outlined during the 85th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was given full support and endorsement by the editorials of the principal newspapers of Tokyo during the week ending on September 14.

The editorials placed a special emphasis on the announcement of Prime Minister General Koiso that Japan would grant independence to the East Indies at a suitable time in the future.

The Asahi considers that the speech of Prime Minister Koiso promises the following six features: the elevation of fighting spirit, expansion of food production, expansion of fighting strength, national mobilization on a wider scale, defense of the Empire against all enemy attacks, and scientific mobilization. The journal finds special merit in the Prime Minister's laying stress on concrete measures rather than abstract principles and policies. The paper observes that special importance should be attached to his confidence in the national faith of the people as the very source of national war strength. "We find much inspiration in the declaration of Prime Minister Koiso," the paper adds "that the Government would promptly and without hesitation carry out all effective and appropriate war measures. It is a source of much rejoicing that the Imperial Diet is functioning as the true organ of encouragement, assistance and promotion for the Government."

Special Significance Seen

The Mainichi declares that the policies outlined by the Prime Minister, all of which are undoubtedly indispensable for the nation, have special significance because of the determined attitude of the speaker which has highly impressed the people. Prime Minister Koiso's stress on the closer ties between the military command and political affairs for a more vigorous prosecution of war has made a deep impression on the public, the paper observes. The journal finds that the Prime Minister's intention of letting the people know of the real conditions in the nation's domestic and foreign affairs will be conducive to a greater willingness of the people to shoulder their responsibility in the conduct of war. "We have been told by the Prime Minister," the journal goes on to say, "that the Government intends to launch a great offensive against the enemy in order to annihilate them. It is the fervent desire of the people to see that such a decisive step is taken by our nation as quickly as possible, and the people themselves are prepared to undergo all conceivable sufferings and privations in order to secure final victory."

The Yomiuri-Hochi fully endorses the Prime Minister's statement that the Government would direct all of its endeavors for the single purpose of war prosecution in harmony with the gallant fighting of our soldiers on the front line. Referring to the declaration made by the Prime Minister regarding the granting of independence to the East Indies, the same journal has no doubt that it will strengthen the existing close ties among the nations of Greater East Asia. The Tokyo Shimbun congratulates the Koiso Cabinet for its clarification of its policies, domestic and foreign, especially in connection with the policy of undertaking an offensive against the enemy before long. After dwelling on the Prime Minister's domestic policy of concentrating all efforts for the prosecution of war, the paper goes on to endorse the announcement that independence would be given to the East Indies in the future saying that this announcement reveals the true nature of Japan, and is a source of great national rejoicing.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai finds special importance in that part of the Prime Minister's speech that deals with the expansion of the nation's fighting strength and invites the Government to display its political power in coping with all bottlenecks in the expansion of fighting power.

War, Navy Ministers Backed

Concerning the reports by the War and Navy Ministers regarding the war situation, the Asahi finds the determination shown by both Ministers to bring war to a successful consummation is highly satisfactory to the people whose national morale has been elevated thereby. The paper expresses its hearty endorsement to the following passage of the Navy Minister's address:

"Defeating a numerically superior enemy with a small force has been the cardinal point of Japanese military tactics from olden times. The close application of the Japanese Navy has for years been for the solution of this point. If we consider calmly the advantages and disadvantages of both the enemy and our side in the material and spiritual fields, and if at the same time we have an eye on the difficulties of the enemy and his weaknesses, we, as the Japanese Navy, become firmly convinced that there are means of making sure the ultimate victory in the operations to be adopted."

The journal also stresses the Prime Minister's reference to the urgent need of more aircraft for winning ultimate victory and urges the people to comply with the request of the Government to produce as many airplanes as possible. The Mainichi also praises the truthful and frank report of the Navy Minister regarding the war situation, and observes that there is not a single person in Japan who does not share in the views of the Navy Minister regarding the urgency of aircraft production.

Shigemitsu Diplomacy Lauded

The foreign policy of the Government outlined by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu is taken up by the Asahi which finds it highly appropriate, aiding the people understand the true state of the nation's diplomatic mission under the existing war situation. The paper urges that our diplomatic expansion should be made in harmony with the existing position of our Empire and that the people themselves should prove the motive power for the diplomatic policy of the nation.

The Yomiuri-Hochi observes that the five cardinal principles of Shigemitsu diplomacy have been clarified by his speech before the Diet and that the stage in the war has been reached where no nation on earth can deny the moral strength of Japan's war aims. "Shigemitsu diplomacy now stands where it occupies a superior position over the enemy diplomacy, by virtue of the Joint Declaration and the five principles clarified therein, where it can prosecute the war with a great advantage over the enemy," the paper observes, we have already passed the period of clarifying our war aims and policies and have reached that stage where we should vigorously carry out our undisputably superior moral diplomacy."

Although all newspapers fully endorse the Government policy of granting independence to the East Indies, the Mainichi, in particular, devotes a special and exclusive editorial on this point entitled, "Dawn on the East Indies" and points out the lofty ideals of Japanese diplomacy which announces such a far-reaching policy in the midst of fierce fighting, and that such an ideal diplomacy will be found an effective instrument in exposing the inhuman policy of the Anglo-American enemy who have been enslaving the peoples of East Asia. The paper ends by pointing out that the greatest ideal of the common prosperity area is now shown by Japan's promise of independence for the people of the East Indies.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 16

The center of gravity of the fighting in the West yesterday was situated in the area south and southeast of Aix la Chapelle. The enemy attempted with concentrated infantry and tank formations to break through in a northerly direction via Stolberg. At first the enemy was able to gain some ground with the employment of considerable quantities of material but his advance was checked by our counter-thrusts. In this sector 27 enemy tanks were destroyed. Numerous and repeated enemy thrusts south of Aix la Chapelle as far as to the area of Nancy were frustrated. Particularly successful was our defense battle in the Vesoul area where the enemy sustained severe losses.

Our brave garrison is still offering tough resistance in Brest, despite heavy enemy fire and constant air attacks.

The harbor towns on the British south coast were subjected without interruption to the fire of the coastal batteries of our naval command.

Yesterday three enemy vessels were sunk when British E-boats attacked a German convoy north of the West Frisian Island of Texel.

On the Italian Front the enemy continued his attempt to break through in the area north of Florence all day long. He gained but little ground due to the tough resistance offered by our divisions. All breaches were sealed off. On the Adriatic coast our troops also prevented the enemy from making a breakthrough to Rimini.

In southern Transylvania German and Hungarian formations repulsed the enemy who achieved an advance at Torenburg and Mierach. Several Soviet attacks in the eastern Carpathians were foiled. The Soviet attempts to break through, launched with strong forces at Sanok and Krosno, were again foiled by our divisions. Here 27 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Northeast of Warsaw, the troops of the Waffen SS in a joint action with Hungarian formations repulsed all enemy forces which had pierced our lines. In the areas of Bauske, Modohn and Balk the Soviets, supported by tanks and battleplane squadrons, continued their fierce attacks. In bitter fighting our divisions, side by side with Latvian formations and in cooperation with strong forces of the Luftwaffe, warded off all enemy attempts at breaking through. The enemy forces which had pierced our lines were repulsed in immediate counter-thrusts. Some 87 tanks were destroyed.

Fighters and flak of the Luftwaffe downed 92 enemy planes.

In the waters off the northern Norwegian coast four enemy planes were downed, and one Soviet motor torpedoboat was sunk by the flak of the naval command, by patrol vessels and the flak on escort ships belonging to a German convoy.

Last night British bombers carried out a terror raid against Kiel. Some enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

NEGRO ISSUE PRESENTS SOCIAL PROBLEM IN U.S.

Discrimination by Whites Continues in War Industries And on Battlefront

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The Negro problem still presents one of the most serious social questions in the United States and Negro votes will probably play a big part in determining the winner of the presidential election this year.

The Negroes, who comprise 10 per cent of the total population in the United States, have been drafted into the services or herded into the war industries in large numbers in the present war. In spite of this, however, discriminations and atrocities against the Negroes by the white population have not been rectified in the least. The Negroes, harboring fears that they will be forced to lower their standards of existence as soon as the war is over, still present a serious social problem.

Out of the total Negro population of 13,000,000, about 10,000,000 are engaged in agriculture in the South where they are, however, unable to take any actual part in politics due to various forms of restrictions, especially the franchise taxes. Therefore, practically all the Negroes, possessing suffrage rights, are massed in the eight states of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Missouri and Michigan.

In the presidential election 202 electors will be sent from the foregoing eight states and 266 electoral votes is the number needed for the winning candidate. Moreover, the Negroes are found chiefly in the states of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the states from which a large number of electors will be sent. Therefore, the clinching of Negro votes will provide an extremely important element in the coming presidential election.

Since the days of President Lincoln up to 1932 the Negroes had traditionally voted for the Democrats and in the 1936 and 1940 elections they had cast their votes for Roosevelt. In reporting on investigations conducted on the possible outcome of the coming presidential election, Harpers Magazine comments that there has been a gradual return of Negro votes to the Democratic Party since 1940. The directing of the Negro votes to the Democratic side is accountable to the fact that Roosevelt has not definitely clarified his stand on the question of race equality and Negro protection.

Dissatisfied With Roosevelt

Harpers states the Negroes are dissatisfied with the Roosevelt administration for the following reasons:

First, discrimination against Negroes is apparent on the battlefield as well as in military training in the southern States and furthermore the Government has done nothing to improve the treatment of the Negroes.

Second, last year when the race riot was staged in Detroit, Attorney-General Francis Biddle voiced the absurd opinion that the immigration of the Negroes to the city from the southern States should be prohibited. President Roosevelt took no measures to counter the suggestion.

Third, no presidential decree has been proclaimed which will prohibit discrimination against Negroes engaged in munitions industries and public welfare activities.

Fourth, it is apparent that Roosevelt is afraid to hurt the feelings of landowners and capitalists in the southern States where they represent the conservative elements of the Democratic Party. In spite of his profession of justice and equality, he hesitates to take any decisive measures to improve the treatment of Negroes. In view of the fact that the Democrats in the southern States who have supported Roosevelt, are showing antagonism toward the Roosevelt administration, the President is afraid to alienate them with the presidential election near at hand.

Roosevelt, at the same time, is intent on winning the favor of the radical elements in the Democratic Party by means of protecting the Negroes. Thus, Roosevelt now finds himself in a dilemma. In order to keep various conflicting elements in his party attached to him while keeping the Negroes within the sphere of his influence, Roosevelt must resort to crafty intrigue.

The Republican Party, on the other hand, is eager to achieve success in the forthcoming election campaign by including the issue of the protection of the Negroes in the platform program. Therefore, do the Negroes regard Thomas Dewey, Republican presidential nominee as their champion? It is obvious that the Negroes are favoring Dewey as reaction to their disappointment with Roosevelt, but they harbor discontentment against Dewey for the following reasons:

First, Dewey manifested his disapproval of the equal treatment for Negroes.

Second, while favoring the bill for the abolition of the poll tax, he exercised his influence on the Republican Senators so that the latter would vote against the bill.

Third, Dewey did not support the voting by the servicemen on the front.

Roosevelt is now frantically trying to gain the favor of the Negroes. However, it is doubtful whether he will succeed in his attempt. The Negro problem which constitutes a complicated social issue in the United States is now attracting great interest from all circles.

Press Comments

Sunday, September 17

RACIAL WAR FOR GERMANY

ASAHI—The war situation on the European Continent is changing quickly and simultaneously at all the fronts, eastern, southern, and western. In other words, the front lines are steadily approaching the "Great Country of the German Race." On the Eastern Front, especially, the Red Army is pressing on Ortelsburg of Prussia, whereas on the Western Front the anti-Axis forces are advancing to capture Aachen in the Rhine area. The commencement of a major offensive by the anti-Axis forces on the Siegfried Line is thus hovering in sight. The fate of the German race literally depends on the issue of the forthcoming battles. We can imagine the heroic form of the German people who, at this critical moment, are thinking of the brilliant period in Germany's history following her defeat in the battle with Napoleon's army in 1806, when their forefathers under the guidance of their able commanders General Scharnhorst and General Gneisenau quickly reorganized their fighting strength while every citizen armed himself, as advocated by Johann Gottlieb Fichte and other patriotic scholars. Of course, there is great difference between the German situation today and Prussia's situation at that time. We only hope that Germany will inflict a deadly blow on the army of General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Europe, as Prussia did against its enemy in the olden day.

Japan's ally, Germany, is now fighting for its existence. If she fails to live as a powerful nation, she will not be able to maintain her existence, as revealed by her history and geography. Germany is open to the invasion of enemies on all sides. Therefore, if Germany were weak and small, she would be unable to defend herself against invasion. Besides, the pride of the German people would prefer death before an ignoble existence. In any case, Germany must remain as a powerful nation at the center of the European Continent. We are very glad that the German people, in spite of the difficult war situation, is determined to fight to the last under the command of their mighty leader, Adolf Hitler. The strong resolution of the German people, in close cooperation with their fighting forces under able commanders, will doubtedly enable their country to tide over the difficulties at hand.

Strategy is not always to be learned on battlefields. Different preparations before the war, prosecution of various researches prior to the commencement of military action are also of great importance. At the same time, however, we cannot overlook the fact that belligerent nations learn a good deal from their experiences at the battlefields. As we learn something valuable from our experiences in the war of yesterday, we also learn a good deal from our experiences in the battle just ended. The military operations of the Anglo-American forces on the European Continent since July 31 when they penetrated the German line of defense at Avanches are based on the valuable lessons they had learned of Germany's strategy exhibited in May, 1940, in penetrating the Maginot Line. Moreover, the Anglo-American forces are showing remarkable progress in their maneuverability and speed of advance. We cannot easily say that they are depending on their numerical and material superiority alone. We must learn all that we can from the military operations in the European Continent and do our best to improve our preparations for the decisive battle in the Pacific.

ENEMY OPERATIONS AIMED AT PHILIPPINES

YOMIURI-HOCHI—As expected, the enemy task force which had been attacking Palau and Yap islands since the 6th of this month, started landing operations on Peliliu Island of the Palau Group and Morotai Island of the Molucca Group.

Hanson Baldwin, an American critic on military affairs, says that America's counter-offensive in the Pacific is ended with the recapture of Guam Island which is to be followed by operations against the Philippines. This certainly is not the opinion of this military critic alone, but the opinion entertained by all the commanders of the American Army and Navy. At the military conference held at Pearl Harbor on August 26 under the auspices of President Roosevelt, they must have discussed all things concerning their operations following the recapture of Guam. Roosevelt is reported to have announced his intention to recapture the Philippines. Apart from this announcement, we are already aware of the fact that the chief purpose of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southwest Pacific, is to recapture the Philippines, as the strategic situation in the Pacific fully reveals. The enemy is now doing its best to remove all obstacles in its way to Mindanao. If possible, he will try to engage in battle with our Combined Fleet in the sea area on his way there. At least, he will try to obtain a powerful base on Mindanao and then proceed to Luzon Island on the one hand, and establish his control of the sea and air over the strait along the northern extremity of Borneo, thereby cutting off the communications between Japan Proper and the East Indies. The enemy's landing operations against Peliliu and Morotai, just started, must be the preliminary movements for the prosecution of the important operation stated above. Thus, the enemy operations in the Pacific have developed from minor attacks against small islands to a major offensive against more important military bases of our country.

It is certain that the task force of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of Pacific Fleet, is in close cooperation with the fighting forces of MacArthur. They are now fighting with all their strength, because the issue of the present operations is of great importance to Roosevelt who is now fighting for his popularity preceding the presidential election in November. That the enemy is attaching great importance to the issue of the present military operations against Peliliu and Morotai islands is clearly shown by the fact that they have spent over one month in making preparations since their conference at Pearl Harbor. We cannot tell beforehand what course the enemy will follow in the future. One thing, however, is clear, that MacArthur and Nimitz, disregarding differences of opinion between them, are now resolved to work in cooperation with each other in attacking the Philippines from the east and west.

The enemy's strategy in the Pacific thus necessitates a decisive war in the Pacific on the issue of which depends the fate of the Japanese Empire. In the extraordinary session of the Diet, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso announced that he would manage all affairs of State to facilitate the prosecution of the current war in collaboration with the Imperial Japanese Forces on the front line who are preparing for a decisive action to deal a deadly blow to the enemy. War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama stated that the Imperial Japanese Army on the front line is enjoying highest morale, while Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai declared that, "It is a tradition of the Imperial Japanese Navy to beat the enemy against numerical odds; I believe that the Imperial Japanese Navy has many ways of its own to defeat the enemy." Through this session of the Diet, Japan's structure for a decisive battle has been literally completed. The brave Japanese Forces on Tinian and Omiyajima islands, against numerical odds, are still continuing their resistance. Our fighting units on Morotai and Peliliu islands are now counter-attacking the enemy with a resolution to annihilate him on the beaches of those islands. The war situation in the Pacific is now entering a decisive stage. It is high time that the 100,000,000 people of Japan should exhibit their fighting power at its best for the defense of the glorious history of their fatherland.

Enemy Is Hit Hard By Japanese Units In Peliliu Battles

(Continued From Page 1)

the enemy forces, in about 200 landing vessels headed toward the southwest area which is dotted with reefs.

Smashing into the Japanese minefield there, several of the landing launches and amphibian tanks were instantly sunk. The enemy was thrown into confusion but managed to re-form and continued toward land. At about the same time, the enemy task force closed in on Peliliu Island and began a fierce bombardment. Meanwhile, a huge horde of enemy carrier-borne planes appeared overhead to cover the landing operations.

The Japanese waited until the enemy reached the shore. As the vanguards landed at sometime after 8 a.m. the Japanese Forces cut loose with a furious counter-assault. Up till 10 a.m. heavy losses were inflicted on the landed enemy force of about one division which was completely repulsed.

Furious Fight Raging

Sometime after 2 p.m., the enemy attempted a second landing with a large number of landing barges but this attempt was also repulsed with serious losses. The enemy appeared to lose courage as a result of the repeated failures, but again landed with a group of amphibian tanks leading the way. Furious fighting is now taking place between the opposing forces.

At the present time, the enemy has intensified his bombardment of the island from sea and air but the Japanese Forces are fighting effectively with splendid morale and spirit.

At Morotai, the enemy landed from a convoy of more than 50 small vessels covered by a powerful task force at about 8 a.m. on the same day. The Japanese Forces there, though small in number, are fighting effectively against the huge enemy force that gained a foothold on the south shore of the island.

U.S. INCREASES SUPPLY OF MATERIALS TO CHINA

Over 10,000 Tons Being Sent Monthly—B-24's Being Used For Transport Purposes

By T. KOBORI
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 14.—There is a growth in the amount of materials which America is sending to China for use in the operations, the land units it has on the continental front are contemplating in a decisive battle of the war. With considerable difficulty America has overcome all manner of natural barriers in order to link its land units in China directly not only with the supply bases in India but likewise with the centers of munition industry in the American mainland.

A thing to be taken particular note of here is that from the time its troops entered China America began to get concerned in a positive manner to extend and strengthen the system of air transport and improve and develop the surface routes within Chinese borders under plans worked out with special reference to the phenomenal increase of the amount of materials it is sending to China by way of India.

Lately the materials which are shipped to China from America are transhipped to B-24 planes when they get to India and are carried by them to the China continent over the Indo-China air route. Reports on hand indicate that Smith, President of the American Airline, was pressed into the service of the All-American Air Transport Corps, given the rank of Brigadier-General, and made the Chief of Staff of that division of the corps which has the responsibility of getting materials sent from America into China by way of India by air transport.

One of the first things Brigadier-General Smith told the press following his assumption of office was that he would double the amount of materials carried over the Indo-China Air Route, beginning August. He took occasion to announce that arrangements had been completed for cutting the time for an aerial trip between India and China. He expressed the hope that the employment of B-24's would result in a reduction of the time of a trip from India to China to between two hours 40 minutes and three hours and from China to India to between two hours 30 minutes and two hours 35 minutes. Obviously Smith was more enthusiastic than reasonable when he talked of doubling the amount of materials entering China from America by way of India.

Well Over 10,000 Tons

But it seems a fact that the amount transported over the Indo-China Air Route at present is above the 10,000-ton level at which it has remained before. Brigadier-General Smith seems to have hit on the idea of using B-24's, designed as bombers, in the carrying of materials. There is every indication that all the transporting of supplies within Chinese borders to the first line from such supply bases as are located at Kunming and Chengtu is done by B-24 planes.

It is already known that a large number of B-24's were used by the enemy in getting supplies into Hengyang at the time it was beleaguered in the recent campaign. On the side of the enemy it is argued that the B-24 has become obsolete as a first-line bomber and that its carrying capacity was the consideration that influenced the decision on its use in the transport of materials.

Such an argument does not hold water. The enemy is well aware of the frequency with which undefended transport planes of his have fallen prey to Wild Eagles, and his knowledge of this guided him in his choice of B-24 planes to do the function of transporting American materials to China over an air route where as he knows he cannot operate without running the great risk of losing all his transport planes unless he is properly armed.

The B-24 as a transport plane forbids one from making light of it. About 200 B-24 planes, at a time, could carry arms and ammunition in quantities large enough to equip properly a whole American division of troops.

Making Positive Efforts

The enemy's intention of fulfilling the task of transporting arms and ammunition along with the conducting of fighting and bombing well speaks of the intensity of the continental firing line and also of his desperate attempt at transporting various commodities. On the other hand, the enemy has become positive in utilizing the land transport route in concert with the air transport route.

Take, for instance, the border zone. On August 14, a Chungking broadcast stated: "The Chungking Government authorities, with the assistance of American engineering corps, have embarked on the work of repairing part of the Burma Road. At present, the Road in Yunnan Province is being repaired. Along with the restoration of railway stations, hotels and bridges along the Road, repair work has also been commenced on some usable automobile trucks out of the 5,000 damaged ones abandoned at various places of the Road."

Then, the Chungking Ta Kung Pao states: "For repairing the Burma Road in the Paoshan area, some 500,000 women and children are now being used. Because of this fact, American engineers engaged in the repair work call this part of the Road 'Women's Route.'"

And with regard to the recent conditions of the Ledo Road, the same journal says: "At present the American engineering corps is felling woods in a jungle about 215 kilometers to the southeast of the Ledo Road. Shortly they are to commence work on the approximately 45-kilometer stretch of road between Mogaung and Myitkyina. The work is to be participated in by about 5,000 American sappers including mechanics and many Negroes as well as by 10,000 Chinese coolies on the spot."

Besides these, various old interior roads are being repaired so as to utilize them as supply routes for the resistance against Japan. And it is stated that some 4,000 automobile trucks are ready to traverse these roads. Gasoline needed for these trucks is being produced at Yumen in Szechwan Province with American machinery under the guidance of five American engineers and over 100 Chinese technicians. This oil-field produces about 15,000 gallons of gasoline a month, and the shortage is said to be made up by using alcohol, fish oil and coal.

Having thus extended her air and land supply lines to the Hunan firing lines, the United States has come to challenge Japan to a decisive battle on the China continent.

Imperial Messenger Bears Gift Offerings To Matsudaira Home

His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to dispatch Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji as Imperial Messenger to the residence in Komagome, Ushigome-ku, of the late Count Yorinaga Matsudaira with a present of cloth to be offered to the spirit of the late Count at 11 a.m., on Sunday, preceding the funeral services. His Imperial Majesty was also gracious enough to grant a sum of money for the services and some flowers.

Bonomi Pressures Fascists

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—Working desperately to clean up Fascist elements in anti-Axis occupied Italy, the Bonomi regime, today, arrested former Minister Without Portfolio Rantini and deprived nine admirals and 29 other high naval officers of their posts, charging them with being Fascists, a Rome report said.

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Sumatra
Bencoolen, [illegible], [illegible], Kota-Raja, [illegible], [illegible], Padang, Pakanbaroe, [illegible], Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-[illegible], Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
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SPEEDY PROGRESS MADE BY MANCHOUKUO ARMY

Playing Vital Role in Defense In Close Collaboration With Kwantung Force

Domei

HSINKING, September 16.—Parallel with the phenomenal cultural and economic development attained by this nation during the short period of 12 years since its recognition by Japan, the Manchoukuo Army also has registered a brilliant progress. Today its crack and modernized units, both land and air, constitute an indispensable cog in Greater East Asia's defense. Manchoukuo's army can point with pride to its achievements during its brief but glorious annals.

In keeping with the basic principle of joint defense between Japan and Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Army has assumed a vital role in defense in closest collaboration with the powerful Kwantung Army. Today, the quality of its officers and men as well as its organization compare most favorably with the armed forces of any nation in the world.

Today, non-commissioned officers of the Manchoukuo army are composed of picked youths annually selected according to the conscription law. Furthermore, these men have been trained under Japanese military training methods with special emphasis on the spiritual phase in keeping with the basic principles underlying the founding of this country, including the ideal of Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense. Moreover, in conjunction with the efforts of the government to develop a powerful army, it is especially gratifying to note the growing interest of the population in the National Army.

Today, particularly the better-class Manchoukuo people have begun to send their sons to military school in increasing numbers and applications for the Manchoukuo Military Academy and the Aviation School are steadily growing. Simultaneously, the growing strength of the National Army has been demonstrated in field action.

Besides the conducting of punitive operations against bandits in remote parts of Manchoukuo, the National Army served with distinguished gallantry in Chahar. It also rendered valuable service to the Kwantung Army during the Nomonhan incident. Then, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the intensification of the Anglo-American counter-offensive on a farflung front, the responsibilities of the Manchoukuo Army have become pressing. In this connection the firm determination of the officers and men of the Manchoukuo Army to defend their country from enemy invasion by land or air, in collaboration with the Japanese Forces, was amply demonstrated during the recent American air-raid on Manchoukuo.

Manchoukuo Selling Land

Domei

HSINKING, September 17.—Approximately 4,000,000 chobu (one chobu equals 2.45 acres) of State-owned land will be put up for public disposition in accordance with instructions regarding the enforcement of special measures for the administering of State-owned land issued recently to various ministries by the Bureau of Land Administration of the Agriculture Ministry.

Under the new measures which will be put into effect in the near future, nearly all the State-owned land under the Bureau of Land Administration will be turned over to the public by 1947. This is expected to bring about an increased development in agriculture, forestry and other branches of industry by private enterprisers.

Paez Quits P.I. State Council

Domei

MANILA, September 17.—In view of his appointment to the post of Minister of Public Works and Communications, Jose Paez tendered his resignation as member of the Council of State Advisory Body to President Jose P. Laurel.

In his letter of acceptance of the resignation, the President said: "I accept it with regret and with sincere appreciation of the valuable service that you have rendered to the Council and to our country as a whole." The Council is at present headed by Ramon Avancena with five members including General Emilio Aguinaldo, noted patriot, and Pedro Unario, journalist.

Increasing Farm Crops

Domei

NANKING, September 17.—The first provincial and municipal liaison conference for boosting agricultural production was held here on September 15 at the Ministry of Industry under the auspices of the Agricultural Production Promotion Committee of the Executive Yuan. The conference discussed various concrete measures for aggressively increasing agricultural production as well as perfecting local organizations for promoting production.

Black-Out Drill Due On Tuesday Evening From 6:30 to 9:30

A joint military-governmental-civilian blackout drill will be held throughout Tokyo Metropolis and Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama prefectures on Tuesday. The drill will be carried out in full scale with strict inspection of all Government offices, civilian offices, industrial plants, business places and homes being carried out mainly by the Metropolitan police. The result will be inspected also from the air and any defects immediately remedied. The blackout drill will begin at 6:30 p.m. and last until 9:30 p.m. Alert blackout will be in effect for the first one hour and a half, from 6:30 p.m. until 8 p.m. Air-raid blackout will last from 8 p.m. until 8:40 p.m. and the alert blackout will be resumed from 8:40 until 9:30 p.m. No blackout warnings will be issued by sirens, gongs or by messengers. All persons are requested to set their watches at 5 p.m. by the radio and effect the blackout when the scheduled time arrives. All transportation facilities are expected to be prepared beforehand for the drill. During the air-raid blackout the streetcars of Tokyo Metropolis and the Tamagawa Electric Car Company will suspend operation.

NORTH CHINA BANK HEAD ARRIVES BACK IN PEKING

Sincerity of Japanese Nation in Extending New Credit Fully Appreciated by Wang

Domei

PEKING, September 16.—Wang Shih-ching, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of China and concurrently Director of the Economic Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, returned to Peking this evening from Japan. During his visit to Japan Mr. Wang concluded the ¥200,000,000 credit agreement with the Bank of Japan besides visiting Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, who is recuperating from an operation and conferring with Japanese leaders.

To the press, Mr. Wang said that President Wang was improving satisfactorily. He also declared that the new credit extended by the Bank of Japan revealed most clearly the sincere desire of the Japanese Government to spare no effort toward aiding the Federal Reserve Bank of China. The loan is significant, he said, in that it is recognition anew of the strong determination to keep the value of the Federal Reserve Bank Note at par value with the Japanese yen. He added that it was his policy to continue to hold down prices and drive forward for the prosecution of North China's mission in the War of Greater East Asia.

ALL-OUT BRITISH EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN CERTAIN

Must Devote Full Energy to Retain Holdings in East Asia, Says N.Y. Times

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Britain will exert all-out efforts in the war against Japan in order to retain its enormous interests and investments in Asia, the New York Times writes in its editorial, today, according to a New York dispatch.

The paper asserts that one of the valuable by-products realized at the current Quebec Conference is the confirmation of Britain's intention to devote its total strength to the war against Japan after the termination of the European War.

Wih reference to the criticism of pessimists against Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, for his failure to launch landing operations on Burma, the paper points to Mountbatten's clarification of the fact that the landing barges and other vessels which had once been given to him for invasion against Burma were retaken to be used in the battle for the Anzio beachhead and the invasion in France. Mountbatten, however, will be given landing vessels and will use them for his planned operations, the New York Times says.

The journal asserts that Britain's considerations for its enormous interests, investments, the stability of the British sway in the Orient, the length of her traffic lines, all vital for the preservation of the British Empire will force that country into an all-out fight in the Pacific. In conclusion, the New York Times asserts that a combined attack against Japan is a matter of supreme importance both to the United States and Britain.

PHILIPPINES PERFECTS AIR DEFENSE STRUCTURE

Civilian Protection Service Attains Big Results in Coordinating People's Activities

Reading almost everyday newspaper accounts of aerial attacks on cities, towns and villages in Germany, Italy, French Indo-China and Thailand, as well as on mercy ships, hospital trains and fishing boats, one observes that the possibility of similar operations being launched in the Philippines is not remote, according to Gelacio Tecechian, Domei staff member in Manila.

To cope with such an eventuality, the Civilian Protection Service was created by President Jose P. Laurel on February 14 this year. As explained in the Executive Order under which it was established, this Service was formed in view of the necessity of immediately taking adequate precautionary measures to prepare the civilian population of the Philippines, to protect it from possible air raids and to control and coordinate "all activities and functions related to the protection of the civilian populations against the perils of aircraft action."

The primary function of the Civilian Protection Service, however, is to "formulate and execute plans and policies for the protection of the civilian population of the Philippines on the occasion of air raids and other extraordinary conditions resulting therefrom." This Service functions through a body composed of the Civilian Protection Service Administrator, the Chief of the Medical and First Aid Service and the Chief Air Raid Warden, all appointed by the President.

Paez Is Administrator

Jose Paez, member of the Council of State and Manager of the Philippine Red Cross, is the first CPS Administrator, while Dr. Eusebio Aguilar, Director of the Bureau of Health, is the Chief of the Medical and First Aid Service, Alfredo G. Eugenio, civil engineer connected with the Bureau of Public Works, who was National Air Raid Warden at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, is back at his former work, this time as Chief Air Raid Warden.

These officials, through chapters or agencies in the provinces, chartered cities and municipalities throughout the Islands known respectively as Provincial Protection Committees, City Protection Committees and Municipal Protection Committees, exercise general supervision and control over all activities and functions designed to protect the civilian population of the civilian population of the Philippines.

Each Provincial Protection Committee is composed of the Provincial Governor as Chairman, and the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Fiscal, and Provincial Engineer, the Division Superintendent of Schools, the Provincial Health Officer and the Senior Inspector of the Constabulary as members. This Committee supervises and controls the Municipal Protection Committees.

Every Municipal Protection Committee is entrusted with the organization of local units for air raid protection purposes. Similarly, it shoulders the responsibility for the formation of local units for the protection of city residents against any possible attacks from the air.

Exert Utmost Efforts

Local units include the Medical and First Aid Service Unit, the Auxiliary Fire-Fighting Service Unit, the Rescue Unit, the Demolition and Repair Unit and, above all, the Air Raid Wardens' Service Unit. Reports reaching the Office of the CPS Administrator indicate that these units are fast being organized in every chartered city and municipality in the Philippines with district and neighborhood associations exerting their utmost efforts as well as contributing such resources at their command as are required to facilitate and expedite the formation of local CPS units.

As Chief Air Raid Warden Eugenio says, the Air Raid Wardens' Service as a whole is the "backbone" of the entire civilian defense system. Its members, the District Chiefs assisted by District Presidents and Neighborhood Leaders, serve as connecting links between the people whom they, in a civic spirit, seek to protect and the authorities from whom they receive such instructions and advice as are expedient toward effectively achieving the desired results.

Local air raid wardens, as their designation implies, however, constitute but parts of, or rather they augment, a greater national air raid warning service which operates in conjunction with the Army Warning Service. This national warning service is represented by the Chief Air Raid Warden and his associates.

Has Big Responsibility

Once the military authorities give the signal indicating the imminence of danger from attacks by enemy planes, it becomes the immediate concern of the office of the Chief Air Raid Warden to sound the alarm over the radio, through loudspeakers, by operating sirens, steam whistles or like apparatus, or by the ringing of church bells, so as to prepare the populace for the impending danger. It is also a matter-of-life-and-death business of the Chief Air Raid Warden and his associates to immediately transmit such warning to cities and towns in the direct path of the raiders, which in turn have the responsibility of relaying the signal or radio.

Upon hearing the general warning, local air raid wardens (District Chiefs), through District Presidents and Neighborhood Leaders, broadcast the alarm to the public by mouth, automobile sirens or horns, bells, whistles, or any other sound-producing device. The transmission of the "Clear" or "Stand-by" signal to indicate that immediate danger is past runs along the same course as in the case of the "Air-Raid" alarm.

Other duties of air raid wardens are, in the course of an air raid, to patrol definite areas, to require all vehicles to stop at a side street and send passengers to nearest points of shelter. They will also advise persons to remain in their houses or, if air raid shelters are available, direct them to the nearest one, and during blackouts, to require all lights to be extinguished or properly hooded. In addition they will give advice and instructions to neighbors regarding the action to be taken prior to, during and after air raids, and to encourage and help in the preparation as well as construction of air raid shelters and shallow dugouts.

Next, if not equal, in importance to the Air Raid Wardens' Service is the Medical and First Aid Service. This branch of the CPS will be of great help to the civilian population by taking care of public health and sanitation, of the wounded and of the sick in times of emergency.

First Aid Workers

According to Dr. Aguilar, Chief of this Service, the Service plans to train as many first-aid workers as possible so that there will be at least a squad of eight persons in each district neighborhood association, or, in absence of such organization, for every 1,000 people. These first-aiders are to be trained by competent medical officers and other physicians of the offices of the District and City Health Officers with the cooperation of the Philippine Red Cross and private physicians.

Already, first-aid classes are being conducted in all cities and municipalities throughout the archipelago with a view to preparing able-bodied citizens for service to the nation in event of air raids. In the meantime, lectures are also being given by physicians in Manila to all instructors of first-aid classes of the Philippine Red Cross, the Bureau of Health and the City Health Office. These lectures are held in order to offer a standardized and uniform instruction to all first-aid classes throughout the Islands.

Prospective first-aid workers are being taught how to attend to wounds and injuries caused by splinters, shrapnel or bomb fragments. In the treatment of wounds, fractures and concussions, Dr. Aguilar said, the CPS will utilize available native materials. Such equipment as splints for immobilizing dislocations and fractures are being prepared from bamboo and banana stalks, he added.

Auxiliary Fire-Fighting Units are charged with the duty of assisting existing fire-fighting forces in controlling and extinguishing fires, particularly those caused by incendiary bombs.

Forms Fire-Fighting Units

Meanwhile, local Fire-Fighting Units are being formed in every district organization with neighborhood leaders heading groups composed of one able-bodied man from each neighborhood association. Members of these units, as soon as they are fully organized, will be instructed and trained in the manner of combating fires. In cities and municipalities where fire brigades exist, it is planned to place Auxiliary Fire-Fighting Unit members under training with commanders of these fire brigades. In cities and municipalities where there are no fire brigades, the fire-fighters will be instructed by retired firemen, if available, or civilians who have received special training in fire-fighting methods. Fire-fighters will be guided accordingly in turning in fire alarms by holding drills as well as other practices.

The main function of local Rescue Units is to rescue persons trapped in fallen buildings and in the debris from such buildings. As this work requires a special knowledge of the method of shoring up damaged walls and debris in order to prevent injury to persons being rescued and to members of rescue squads, it is understood that only men skilled in construction work or the building trades will be assigned to these groups. These units will be trained and supervised by District and City Engineers or their representatives.

Similarly, only men skilled in construction work, the handling and use of explosives, street and highway repair, or general utility repair and maintenance work will be assigned to the Demolition and Repair Units. The duties of these units are to clear streets of wreckage and debris, fill bomb craters, assist in the repair of damaged water and gas mains, sewers and electrical and transmission lines, and to cooperate with the Fire-Fighting Units if it becomes necessary to use explosives in the control of a fire. Also, like the Rescue Units, these groups will be organized and trained by, and operated under the direction of District and City Engineers or their representatives.

Is Simplified System

In the words of Administrator Paez, the Philippines today has a simplified but well-knit civilian protection service. The present system, compared with the former National Emergency Commission of the Civilian Administration under the Commonwealth regime, has none of the overwrought trimmings of the erstwhile NEA commission, the CPS head pointed out. The Civilian Protection Service stands purely for what its name implies, leaving out activities which are better carried out in other hands unlike the old system which was hampered by conflicts due to duplication of work, thereby resulting in loss of time and wasted effort, Mr. Paez added.

In this connection, the CPS Administrator stressed that the Civilian Protection Service operates with the cooperation and assistance of Japanese authorities who are more than qualified to help insure the smooth working of the CPS.

The City of Manila recently held an air raid drill, which was proclaimed a success, under the sponsorship of the CPS. The rehearsal consisted of the sounding and transmission of signals, light control including partial and total blackout, and traffic control. CPS officials are holding daily conferences, mapping out plans to insure the security of the lives and property of the civilian population against possible air attacks and the effect resulting therefrom.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continued From Last Week)

He swore to himself that some day he would paint a great picture unhampered by time limits.

It was five minutes to three on March 6 when he handed the two pictures to the cameraman of Kuroshio Club.

Captain H., who always announced the most important news to pressmen, was also to be there at three o'clock on that day. Takao, avoiding the congestion, was standing in the corridor.

The meritorious deeds of the Special Attack Flotilla had been announced at 2 p.m. from the Imperial Headquarters. At three there was to be an announcement by the Navy Ministry.

Precisely at three, Captain H., Commander Tobita and others entered the press room.

"Announcement by the Naval Ministry, 3 p.m. March 6, 1942. . ." The grave and deep voice of Captain H. echoed down the corridor.

Then the citation given to the Special Attack Flotilla by the Commander-in-Chief was read.

"Indeed they deserved the citation. There is no such heroic deeds as this. . ." was the general opinion. Takao nodded.

Then Captain H. changed his tone of voice and began to read:

". . .Those members of the Special Attack Flotilla, who died in the attack on Pearl Harbor, have been posthumously elevated two ranks because of their distinguished services on December 8, 1941, as follows:"

"What? Elevated two ranks?" Together with Takao's wonder the newspapermen's exclamations were faintly heard, because it was the first time such a promotion had ever been made.

"Lieutenant Naoshi Yuasa has been posthumously promoted to Commander. First Sub-Lieutenant Masato Tani to Lieutenant-Commander!" It was as if a thunderclap had smitten Takao. He could not believe his ears.

"As I feared that you could not draw the pictures if you knew, I did not tell you. . . ." said Commander Tobita in a gentle and sympathetic voice when he came back to the room in the Navy Information Bureau.

Takao could not speak.

"Tani was a fine officer and died a hero's death—the finest. . ."

Suddenly the Commander's calm voice broke and he looked down toward the floor. Takao, unable to endure the strain any longer, burst into tears. He wept and sobbed like a child.

"What's the matter, Mr. Mutaguchi?" Mr. T., one of his fellow-workers asked. The commander made a sign with his eyes to Mr. T. who took Takao back to his narrow workroom.

"Oh, you were an intimate friend of Lieutenant-Commander Tani?" asked another fellow-worker who came to console him, but Takao only laid his face on the table where his paint-brushes were scattered.

Takao was not sad merely because Masato had died—Takao was deeply moved at the fact that Masato, that gentle and mild Masato had shown that he was the possessor of a fiery spirit. Takao regretted that, without knowing that Masato was such a fine and great man, he was apt to be too familiar with him and sometimes had even worried Masato. At the same time he felt very happy to think that he could call such a fine man his bosom friend—all these emotions crowded into his mind and made him weep.

As he was unconsolable, his fellow-workers left him to weep to his heart's content.

"It might have been Masato's last parting gift that made me a member of the Navy Information Bureau."

Masato's lonely face, when they parted at Kure Station, again vividly appeared before his eyes.

Presently he thought of Eda. It was easy to imagine the shock she must have received when she heard the announcement over the radio.

"Her long-cherished desire has now faded," thought Takao, wiping his tears.

When he became calmer, he dashed out and went to the room of the Kuroshio Club. The photograph copies were completed. Takao looked at his picture of the moonlight attack.

Then an exclamation of wonder escaped from his lips. The officer who was looking out from the hatch was a perfect likeness of Masato—Masato himself leaning forward from the hatch of Submarine No. 6. Takao had drawn Masato without knowing it.

That night Takao dreamed of Masato. There were Masato, Warrant Officer Shimohata and Takao in Submarine No. 6. Strangely enough the vessel which should have been docked at the Submarine School in Kure, was now cutting through the water.

"Well?" Takao cried out loudly. Then suddenly Masato turned toward him, looking angry.

"What are you doing here?"

Masato's voice was so fierce, that Takao shuddered and could not answer. But later Masato, calming down, returned to his usual mild self and said:

"You must keep out of the way in the corner so that you will not be an obstacle to our operations. It is very dangerous."

"Where on earth are we?"

"Be silent. You will see later."

Masato spoke no more. Closing his lips tightly, he was peeping through some machine. Sometime later a tremendous noise as if Sakurajima Volcano were erupting, was heard. The hull of the vessel shook. Takao looked at his wrist-watch.

"Oh, that's our Air Force. Comrade vessels have begun to fire, too."

Masato thus murmured. The terrific sound became more and more deafening.

"I must not be too hasty!" said Masato to himself.

Masato's face appeared calm as he issued commands to Warrant Officer Shimohata. The vessel submerged and at last became stationary.

"Masato, what are you doing?" Takao asked, feeling that they might be late, but Masato, with a smile, began to play chess with Warrant Officer Shimohata.

Many hours passed.

Masato suddenly stood up.

"Now the time has come!"

He and the warrant officer disappeared. Again the sound of the engine was heard and the vessel slanted upward. Takao sensing the crisis, shuddered.

Then a loud voice reached Takao's ears.

". . . charge!!"

It was Masato's order to fire.

Then silence followed for a few seconds. Suddenly a sound like a whirlpool was heard. Again the command to 'discharge' was given.

Presently Masato, with his face beaming, appeared.

"Takao, be happy. We have sunk an enemy ship of the Arizona type."

Takao was about to dance with joy and hug him when Masato said:

"Wait! An officer's duty is not finished until he reports his results to headquarters."

Masato quietly seated himself before the wireless.

Cairo Conference Opening

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 15.—Iraq, Syria and Lebanon will be represented at the Cairo Congress opening September 25 by their Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers, according to a Salonika dispatch.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1944

The American Interest in Yenan

It is an established fact that, despite propaganda to the contrary, the American objective in East Asia is the acquisition of military and economic bases from which to operate, in peacetime as well as in wartime, to turn all East Asia into a virtual American colony, in fact if not in name. Particularly in China are the imperialistic designs of the United States being particularly manifested, despite the propaganda that the United States is fighting to save China. It is clear that aid is being sent to Chungking by the United States in order to sacrifice Chungking lives and territory in the United States' war against Japan. American financial and material power is being used to gain political and economic control over the regime and recently the United States has even been attempting to seize military control by conducting "joint" operations with Chungking.

But an irritating inconvenience obstructing the way toward the realization of the American aim to carry out the war against Japan at the sacrifice of the Chinese, to solidify the American foothold in China, and to monopolize Chinese resources after the war is the conflict between Chungking and Yenan. This inconvenience the United States feels deeply. The United States, which felt that control over Chungking alone would not be enough for the realization of its aspirations in China, first directed its efforts toward effecting joint operations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists, with the view in mind of extending its control to Yenan through its control of Chungking. One of American Vice-President Wallace's principal missions when he visited Chungking in June, therefore, was to effect a conciliation between Chungking and Yenan. Wallace, however, failed completely to achieve this desired conciliation.

Previous to Wallace's arrival in Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek, hungry to expand his own powers, had been carrying on negotiations with Yenan in order to bring about "national" unification. In May, conversations were begun in Sian between the Chungking representative, Wang Shih-chieh, and the Chinese Communist representative, Lin Tsu-han. Lin later proceeded to Chungking and conferred with Chiang and other Chungking chieftains. Chiang tried to make it appear to the United States that a united front against Japan had been formed as a result of a compromise in which Chungking would make certain concessions. This effort was made in order to acquire more aid from the United States.

Chungking and Yenan, however, are completely incompatible with each other and there can be no unification of their policies. It is noted furthermore, that Chungking had even been applying armed pressure on Yenan in an effort to make it submit to Chungking domination. Therefore, it was but natural that despite the anxious American desire for a compromise between the two regimes, such a conciliation could not be effected.

Chungking Spokesman Liang Han-tsao's statement that the conversations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists had made progress, that there were no important disagreements, and that the danger of a civil war again breaking out in China had passed drew a swift, bitter reply from Chou En-lai, member of the executive committee of the Chinese Communists, who declared through the Yenan news agency, Hsin Hwa, on August 12, "Liang's statement is a complete falsehood." Revealing details of the negotiations, Chou declared that the two parties were in complete disagreement, Yenan, according to Chou, called for the effecting of democratic rule and a fair and rational solution of the Chungking Kuomintang-Chinese Communist problem as a prerequisite of the negotiations. Chou said that Chungking avoided such points and advocated a discussion of the immediate military problem and a study of the border area question. Chungking also called for a reduction of the Yenan forces besides demanding that the areas under Yenan control be brought under direct Chungking administration. Yenan, on its part, was staunch in its stand that no change should be effected in the democratic system in effect in its territories. Each side refused to yield any ground to the other.

With the realization that no conciliation could be brought about in the Chungking-Yenan relations, the United States began to work directly on Yenan with its usual method of deception, meanwhile continuing its policy of threats and appeasement toward Chungking. Having lost its air bases in Southeast China as a result of the Japanese drive to Changsha, Hengyang, and Lingling, the United States was attracted by the value of Northwest China as an area for the construction of air bases and also as a new area where it could implant its influence. Thus in early August, an American military mission was sent there. The mission, according to Chungking reports, will demand of Yenan aid for American planes forced to land in Yenan zones, meteorological information and cooperation between the land forces and the American air forces. The Americans are also trying to advance their air bases to this territory.

American aspirations against Yenan, however, are not limited to these points alone. As Foreign Minister Shigemitsu declared at the plenary session of the Budget Committee in the House of Representatives on September 9, the American utilization of Chungking is not limited to using the regime merely in the war against Japan but also extends to using it to build a foundation for carrying out its designs against East Asia after the war. The Foreign Minister pointed out that the American policy is to make use of Yenan, too, if Chungking is not enough to serve this purpose. The aim of the United States is to make the Yenan people fight Japan and to take advantage of their paralyzed condition to turn Yenan territories into an American sphere of influence. American political and military moves toward Yenan are motivated to a large extent by this desire.

Another reason lying behind American action against Yenan, however, is the desire to agitate the Soviet Union into an increased interest in the East Asiatic situation. The United States obviously is most concerned over the fact that the Soviet Union has not entered the East Asiatic picture. The outstanding American fear is that although the United States will face a still harder future in the war against Japan even after the termination of the war in Europe, the Soviet Union will concentrate on recovering its own strength and in carrying into practice its policy toward Eastern Europe. The United States, therefore, is directing desperate efforts toward stirring the Soviet Union into an increased interest in the East Asiatic situation and, if possible, to create an opportunity to draw the Soviet into the war against Japan. The American policy toward Yenan is clearly an effort in this direction.

A Year Ago Today

September 18, 1943

The attitude of the American people toward the war was sounded out by the Associated Press by questioning 69 Democratic and 42 Republican members of Congress as they perceived the situation while home in their electoral districts during the Congressional vacation.

According to this report, the majority did not express any positive views on the question. However, it is said that a certain part gave vent to extreme dissatisfaction with the various phases of the war.

With respect to the home front, most of the complaints are directed toward the various wartime controls enforced by the government. Especially, the Price Administration Board seemed extremely unpopular everywhere and many criticized the shortcomings of the price-pegging plan and the ration system.

* * *

Japanese residents in Chile arrived at Buenos Aires today to board the American exchange ship, M.S. Gripsholm.

GERMAN IRON SUPPLY AND V-1 WEAPON

Less Material Required Than Plane-Borne Bombs

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Although it is quite clear now that Germany's new military weapon, the V-1, is a rocket-type bomb, details concerning its chemical and other properties are still a guarded secret. If it is a rocket, then it should contain a propelling mechanism because a rocket bomb, as its name implies, is a self-propelled missile fitted out with a contrivance essential to propulsion. More than half of its entire length, at least, is occupied by this device in which high pressure gas produced by the ignition of either fuel or gunpowder, is emitted with terrific force through a small cavity or exhaust pipe in its rear. This pressure which is discharged with explosive velocity creates, in turn, a reaction which shoots the bomb forward.

The frontal portion of the projectile, which is less than half its entire length, contains the explosives. A comparison made with other ordinary bombs will reveal, therefore, that as greater quantity of steel is required for the propelling device alone, its manufacture entails a greater quantity of steel. This is estimated at a figure from twice to three times the quantity consumed in the production of ordinary bombs. Under the circumstances, some people are of the opinion that countries suffering acute shortages of steel will find it extremely difficult to employ this weapon.

An enemy report reveals that the present flying bomb is made entirely of steel. Iron collection drives are non-existent in Germany providing proof that the country is not inconvenienced by a lack of the metal.

Although Germany's steel production probably equals half the combined Anglo-American output, large enough reserves must probably be on hand owing to the exceedingly small quantities used in naval construction and shipbuilding. The consumption of iron is said to be large in the manufacture of the flying bomb but it is not easy to confirm the absolute truth of this statement. Despite the fact that it is difficult to deny that the bomb requires a larger quantity of iron than is employed in the manufacture of the ordinary missiles, it must be admitted that the device which discharges the rocket is very simply made.

A barrel of gigantic proportions which is essential in a cannon is, of course, unnecessary since something similar to that used in firing off fireworks will suffice. Germany's rocket firing cannon used in field operations is a six-barrelled affair capable of simultaneous discharges.

Simple Construction

Though the new flying bomb itself is larger in size than the bombs of the rocket cannons of the German field artillery, the fact that it is self-propelling and devoid of barrel pressure and reactions, which evolves within the barrel as when a cannon is fired, proves without error that its discharging contrivance is of simple construction. We may conclude, therefore, that the flying rocket, as compared to a cannon, effects a great economy in the use of iron.

Further, as no intense friction occurs within the discharging barrel or tube, the bomb sheath or outer covering, unlike the shell of a cannon which is discharged after ignition and explosion, can be made lighter and thinner.

This fact, then, also substantiates the argument that the flying bomb, though possessive of the same force and power of the bombshell, does not consume an excessive quantity of iron.

Mr. Churchill announced that the flying bomb weighs on the average one ton but Germany ridiculed this conjecture announcing that its weight exceeds far more than the stipulated figure. We may assume, more accurately, that there are various types, both big and small.

Many versions have been put forward respecting the force and power of the flying bomb but it is probably more in the neighborhood of two or more ton bombs. Ordinarily, as it probably necessitates a plane with a gross tonnage of five tons to carry a bombload of two tons, flying bombs can economize to a far larger extent on metals than would be possible in the case where planes carry out the bombings.

Enemy reports also indicate that the cost of a flying bomb is probably one-fifth that of a fighter plane. However, as large quantities of such gigantic bombs are continuously discharged, one after another, it stands to reason that the iron consumption must necessarily entail a considerable figure. Nevertheless, continuous bombings signify and display formidable striking force.

Rockets, as compared to internal combustion engines, require about five times as much fuel to produce an equivalent horse power. Although we are unaware, in this connection, what improvements have been effected in the flying bomb, we may assume that its fuel consumption is not widely different from that of an airplane carrying a bombload equal in weight to the flying missile itself. (Flying bombs at present are fuel driven). However, rockets are not confined to the use of gasoline alone. As they are capable of using alcohol, gunpowder, and liquid hydrogen, they are consequently, as far as fuel is concerned, not narrowly confined in their choice as are airplanes.

Ataturk, Father of Turkey

Growth to Modern Country Due to Clear Insight and Constructive Policy of Great Leader

By TOSHIHIKO TAKETOMI
Former Ambassador to Turkey

For a year and a half, from the spring of 1937, when I assumed the Ambassadorship in Ankara, to the autumn of the following year when he died, I had frequent opportunity of coming into personal contact with Mustapha Kemal. He had by then already accomplished his life work and established great fame, and what I saw in him was a fine, dignified President who retained little outward trace of a fiery revolutionary leader that he once was. He was no longer called by the name of Kemal in Turkey; everybody called him Ataturk. Ata means father and so the name of Ataturk means the Father of Turkey. He changed his name to Ataturk after his rule was firmly established following the Revolution, and his people were glad to call him by this name in the sense of revering him.

I have many reminiscences of Ataturk, but the following episode may be cited as typically illustrative of his character. It occurred at the Foreign Minister's official residence in Ankara one evening in the early summer of 1937. The Foreign Minister gave a dinner party and a ball in honor of the Prime Minister of Iraq and his party who were then in Turkey on a visit.

An early summer evening in Ankara is exhilarating enough after a long and dreary snowy winter. To make the occasion more enjoyable, the formal conclusion of a friendly pact allying Turkey with Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq which had long been in deadlock was now near at hand due largely to Ataturk's exertions. Naturally keen on diplomacy, Ataturk was elated over this diplomatic success, and he ordered the warmest welcome for the Prime Minister of Iraq and his party. The ball at the Foreign Minister's official residence was attended by many high officials. About the time when some members of the Diplomatic Corps were about to take their leave there was a sudden bustle on the porch. The cause was the surprise visit of President Ataturk who was not expected at the party.

The joviality of the evening then revived and the merriment went on interminably. Ataturk entered into the spirit of the party and after a few glasses of champagne joined in rounds of dancing with some of the ladies present. Seeing this as their chance to leave, the members of the Diplomatic Corps began to make preparations for departure. As I was making for the porch, the President's private secretary came up from behind and conveyed to me the President's message that he desired me to stay. Accordingly, I went back and joined a small group formed in a corner of the room. There were in this group the Iraq Prime Minister, the guest of honor, and the Soviet and the British Ambassadors. No other diplomatic representatives were present. The British Ambassador talked most with Ataturk. There was much cordiality in Anglo-Turkish relations at the time, and the tone of their conversation appeared to reflect it.

The visit of the British King to Turkey the previous year and the good offices rendered by Britain at the Montreaux Conference in helping Turkey to recover sovereignty over the Straits had had the effect of liquidating the ill-feeling of long standing between the two countries, and the British loan of £7,000,000 and of many technical experts to Turkey for the establishment of an iron foundry had gained for her the gratitude of the Turkish Government and people.

Japan's Growth Inspiring

When the President's topic of conversation passed on to Japan, he engaged me in conversation. During our conversation, he suddenly assumed a solemn air and said: "That your country rose to the position of a Great Power in a short space of time following the Meiji Restoration astonished the world—the Western people especially—but it does not strike us, Orientals, as particularly wonderful. For it simply means that an Oriental people of good and sturdy quality has attained greatness by its own exertions. This fact is, to us, very inspiring rather than wonderful. We, the Turks, are an Oriental nation like the Japanese. The thought that we can become as great as Japan by our own indefatigable efforts fills us with courage, and we feel a great admiration for Japan. I respect Japan in this sense and I am resolved to follow the examples set by Japanese leaders and bring Turkey to the forefront of the world Powers."

So saying, Ataturk turned his eyes on the British and the Soviet Ambassadors, and then, giving a glance at his Foreign Minister and other officials who were grouped at a distance, he made a jocular remark that he could say whatever he liked now because his over-punctilious Foreign Minister was not in his company. He went on: "Now, here is the Soviet Union. It is Turkey's powerful neighbor and a great benefactor of Turkey and myself. The Soviet Union was, indeed, the sole country in the wide world which helped us at the time of the revolutionary war. One never forgets the help given him in time of need, and the Turks shall never lay themselves open to the charge of ingratitude. So long as I live, Turkey shall take no hostile action against Moscow. I wish the Soviet Ambassador will report this to the Kremlin."

The conversation then passed from diplomatic to other topics.

Thus, I had an experience the like of which rarely happens to diplomats serving in other European capitals. At this all-night banquet, I could learn not only Ataturk's personal tastes but the general trend of Turkish diplomacy. I was particularly happy to learn his view of Britain and the Soviet Union. The only regret was that I could not hear his view of Germany, as the German Ambassador was absent due to unavoidable circumstances. There are indications that even after Ataturk's death Turkey has been shaping its policy toward the European situation very much along the lines outlined by him on that particular occasion.

Many Biographies Written

Many books dealing with the life of Ataturk have been published in foreign countries as well as in Turkey. One written by Armstrong, an Englishman, entitled "Grey Wolf" is banned in Turkey because the author treats of his subject in an objectionable way. Generally speaking, the books written by Englishmen are critical of the character of Ataturk, though they give due praise to his great work of national construction. This is perhaps partly because his character was not congenial to Anglo-Saxon tastes and partly because Anglo-Turkish relations had long been estranged before they began to improve in recent years.

The common error of foreign authors is that they direct attention almost exclusively to his revolutionary action and form their estimate of him accordingly. The consequence is that they regard him as good only at destruction, giving him little credit for constructive talents. It is true that Ataturk was thoroughgoing in his work of destruction, as witness his overthrow of the monarchy boasting a history of 400 years and the confiscation of temple estates in his separation of government from religion.

The bold strokes of policy he took in revising the ideographs in long use by a single law and in discarding the national habiliments may also give color to the criticism that he was more destructive than constructive. But Turkey as we see it today testifies eloquently to the fact that he was not neglectful of the constructive phase of matters. He left nothing undone in order to improve the education of young men and women. Military training was introduced by him into the physical culture of students. He was indefatigable in his efforts to improve agriculture and develop industry. Credit is also due him for training the troops on a new plan, thereby laying the foundation of the national army of Turkey today. Innumerable instances may otherwise be cited to show the good works done by him in the way of construction. Those who really know Turkey are not slow to appreciate the great pains taken by him in leading the Turks in accomplishing so much of the construction work. Some critics regard him as a slipshod reformist who would hardly have shone in countries other than Turkey, but this view is very irrelevant. His course of action, public and private, and especially his private life may not have been altogether above reproach, but such failings as he had are rather common in revolutionists. His small faults may well be forgiven for the sake of his great achievements.

Different Opinions Held

As to his treatment of his political opponents, two entirely different opinions are held by different observers. Some go so far as to say that no revolutionist has more of the blood of his political opponents on his hands than Ataturk, while others declare that he was absolutely innocent, directly or indirectly, of the bloodshed of his opponents. As for myself, I am disposed to endorse the latter view. Even to the Sultan he afforded a chance to flee. Stories are told of how kindly he treated the families of statesmen of the former dynasty who had taken refuge abroad and how he actually gave them financial aid to keep them from wants.

At the initial stages of his regime, he had many opponents and was consequently exposed to personal danger, as can be gathered from a case once published of an attempt on his life. In later years, however, he won the hearts of his people so completely that the activity, open or clandestine, of his political adversaries ceased.

Earlier books written by Englishmen scoff at the extreme precautions taken to protect him from harm, but in his closing years such precautions were conspicuous by their absence, as I personally witnessed. The widespread grief his death evoked among the Turkish people is a clear testimony of the great love and respect in which he was held by his people. I was deeply moved by the spectacle of troops who were all in tears as they, lining up the route along which his cortige passed, paid their last tributes to the departed hero.

The criticism that Ataturk was loose and slipshod is entirely misdirected. The strategy and tactics he used in fighting a big Greek army supported by the British and French forces which had emerged victorious in the first World War were, I understand, such as to dispose of such criticism effectively.

Setting apart this fact, a careful study of his administration shows that he always used meticulous care in framing and executing policies with a clear insight into the general situation. While accepting the Soviet offer of aid, he saw to it that Soviet aid was confined to the supply of arms and financial assistance. His refusal of the aid of Soviet troops and technical experts was due to his anxiety to keep his country free from the infiltration of Communistic influence. While pursuing an extremely pro-Soviet policy in foreign relations, he was relentless in suppressing Communistic influence in his own country.

His policy toward Mohammedanism was also marked by prudence and moderation. He avoided any hasty step in dealing with the traditional faith, moving gingerly at every stage by sounding the general trend of the popular sentiment.

In the sphere, of diplomacy, he made it a rule to uphold and adroitly operate the policy of playing off one foreign country against another which had become almost ingrained in the Turkish minds by long practice.

Observed Rules Closely

According to statesmen close to him, he had his articles of faith and by the faithful observance of which he believed the future prosperity of Turkey could be ensured. They were:

"1. Turkey should remain contented with the territory rightfully belonging to her within the bounds of international treaties and, devoting herself to the development of her national strength, she should never conceive the idea of territorial aggrandizement.

"2. Turkey should conscientiously refrain from an armed intervention in any European conflict that might break out hereafter, unless her own sovereignty is encroached upon."

These lines of policy are so negative that they appear to be out of keeping with the character of an autocrat that he was, but they are nevertheless very wise. The first-mentioned precept contains a most apposite instruction for the Turkish people. A nation which has grown conscious of its ability by overcoming all difficulties in the way is apt to harbor ambitions which are beyond its reach. While warning his people against inordinate ambitions, Ataturk probably desired to preclude the possibility of his country being tempted by other countries into a course tending to imperil its own existence, as often happened under the Sultanic regime.

The second precept was presumably meant to urge self-restraint on his people by insinuating that there are limits to their national strength, for although he was himself a man of rare talent and iron will who did not boggle at difficulty, he was under no illusion as to the actual strength of his country. In fact, in his home and foreign administration he acted faithfully to these articles of faith.

In the administration of home affairs, he was bent on the restoration of his country from the blow suffered in the defeat in war, while in foreign relations he showed particular concern about relations with the Soviet Union and took special pains to promote friendship with that country. It is said that these articles of faith were bequeathed to his successors, and it seems that the general behavior of Turkey up to the present goes to confirm this report.

Fruits of Wisdom

Should one tell you that a mountain had changed its place, you are at liberty to doubt it; but if any one tells you that a man has changed his character, do not believe it.—Mahomet.

* * *

He who can conceal his joys, is greater than he who can hide his griefs.—Lavater.

* * *

He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, cooly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of conversation.—Lavater.

DEWEY AND THE G.O.P. NATIONAL CONVENTION

Brilliant Record Made as District Attorney of N.Y. County

The following is the second and concluding article which appeared in July 8, 1944 issue of Time.

Part II

Grandfather George Martin Dewey, a Harvardman, helped found the G.O.P. at the historic conclave under the Michigan oaks in 1854. Father Dewey (also George Martin) was a Republican editor and postmaster in small (population then: 8,000), maple-shaded Owosso, Michigan. The Deweys lived in a large, white frame house on the best street in town, but the family never had much left over when the bills were paid. Like most small-town boys, Thomas Edmund Dewey began picking up spending money in his early 'teens—delivering papers, clerking in the drug-store, hiring out as a farm hand in the summers. But unlike most boys, he organized his money-making. At 13 he had nine other youngsters working for him as magazine agents, selling the Saturday Evening Post, the Ladies Home Journal, and Country Gentleman. His savings in four years: $800.

This money went into his tuition at the University of Michigan, where he kept adding to it by working as telegraph editor of the Michigan Daily. At college he pulled down A's in history, economics, and rhetoric without any midnight oil, but he was much more excited by the discovery that he had the best baritone voice on the campus.

The first victory of his life came easily in the Michigan State Singing Contest (in the nationals, he placed third), and he cut a middling campus swath as head of the Glee Club, a leader of the music fraternity Phi Mu Alpha, and a stellar player in an opera called Top of the Morning. His role: a bold, bad conspirator, constantly plotting a coup to seize the throne.

At graduation he was torn between music and law. He plunged into both. When a famed voice teacher, Percy Rector Stephens, encouraged him to continue his voice training in New York, he saw an even more interesting opportunity. The Professor's secretary, a gifted mezzo-soprano, Frances Eileen Hutt, of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, was also going to New York.

While Thomas Dewey made money in church choirs and explored torts at Columbia, Frances Hutt spent two years on the stage, including a spiel as a singer in George White's Scandals. By 1928 Thomas Dewey had made two decisions. Forced to sing at an important concert when he had a sore throat, he decided once and for all that he could not let his future depend on such a fragile thing as his vocal chords. And he married Frances Hutt, who immediately retired from the stage, in time became the mother of Thomas Edmund Jr. (now 11) and John Martin Dewey (8).

Young Man in a Hurry

After Columbia Law School, Tom Dewey went into the substantial law firm of MacNamara and Seymour. And he met a G.O.P. district leader, who put the bustling young man with the ready, dimpled smile to work ringing doorbells. Within three years he became an officer of New York City's Young Republican Club, had been spotted as a comer by U.S. District Attorney George Zerdin Medalie. Just 29, Thomas Dewey became Chief Assistant to District Attorney Medalie and the administrative head of the largest prosecuting office in the federal Government, with 60 lawyers under him. Appointed Special Prosecutor, and elected District Attorney for New York Country, by 1938 Thomas Dewey had made the name racket-buster synonymous with his own.

He brought to his prosecuting office a technique and an attitude. The technique, always thorough down to the last whereas, has been criticized on the grounds that it disregarded the fine points of civil liberties. The attitude—that previous D.A.s had wasted too much time going after tinhorns instead of the big shots, and that it is results that count—was admired as efficient, but sometimes came in for the same sort of criticism from those who do not believe that the end always justifies the means.

As a prosecutor Thomas Dewey (1) sent Prohibition Racketeer "Legs" Diamond to Atlanta for four years—Legs' first conviction; (2) smashed a loan-shark ring (which had often charged as much as 1,040 per cent), convicting 27 out of 28 men he had arrested, later getting a guilty plea from the 28th; (3) gave the order to arrest "Dutch" Schultz, Harlem's policy-racket tsar; (4) broke the luck of "Lucky" Luciano, worst racketeer in New York racket history, by a sentence of 30 to 50 years; (5) started potent Tammanyite "Jimmy" Hines, for years a protector of rackets, on his way to the penitentiary; (6) as Special Prosecutor, made the sensational record of 72 convictions out of 73 cases tried.

When Thomas Dewey, running for District Attorney in 1937 on the same ticket as Fiorello La Guardia, polled an even larger majority than the then overwhelmingly popular Mayor, the Partymen knew they had something. Many of them had little stomach for this always successful, always self-contained newcomer. But Thomas Dewey could get votes, and votes salve political wounds. When he was nominated for Governor in 1938, the Democrats were forced frantically to draft Herbert Lehman to stop him. Only the Willkie miracle kept him from the GOP presidential nomination in 1940. But he always learns from setbacks; he took over New York's Governorship in 1942 with a rubber-tired team roller.

And in those few brief years since his District Attorney days, Thomas Dewey worked out a smooth relationship with a formidable triumvirate that was to manage him into the Presidential nomination: Nebraska-born, Yaleman Herbert Brownell, brain-truster and grand strategist; big, short-sleeved New York State Chairman Ed Jaeckle, breathing old-style politics from every pore; and easy-mannered J. Russel Sprague, National Committeeman and general front man. Of the three, Lawyer Brownell most likely would get the Dewey nod to succeed Harrison Spangler as Republican National Chairman.

At 42, Thomas Dewey could be the youngest President in U.S. history.

Youngest President

The Youngest President so far: Theodore Roosevelt, who, when he took the oath of office at the death of President McKinley, was 20 days older than Dewey will be on Inauguration Day.

This week an inveterate admirer of Wendell Willkie, the New York Herald Tribune, said editorially:

"It is not just by chance that Mr. Dewey has reached this extraordinary height. When he declared his position with respect to the nomination, the experts threw up their hands. Nobody had ever won a nomination by sticking to his state duties, refusing to talk with the politicians and promising not a single job to any one. . . .

"What we offer in explanation of this miracle is that Governor Dewey is first of all an organizer and second, as a correspondent of the Wall Street Journal has phrased it, a very tough guy. Mr. Dewey did not find himself alone and drifting in national politics. He had already surrounded himself with as able a group of specialists, a personal cabinet, as contemporary politics affords. . . . Having known them and watched their development over the years—it is 14 years since Mr. Dewey began his public career—we are glad to testify to their quality. They would prove an unusual group of able, high-minded, forceful men in any company.

"But such a group, even if selected with all the persistent care with which Mr. Dewey fills every post, could not accomplish much unless there was a very strong leadership somewhere. That is our second point. Mr. Dewey is a calm, steady, patient leader. He believes in conference and collaboration and he is loyal to his men. But he demands their best. He is himself a terrific worker, he applies his abilities and his energies with a unique concentration of power. . . .

"In our judgment, so far as organization and administration go, Mr. Dewey would prove one of the ablest Presidents who ever sat in the White House. He would pick the best brains the country afforded, regardless of the politicians or party lines, he would delegate authority, he would have departments that clicked from top to bottom. . . ."

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Thrice blest that land,
Thrice blest that house,
Where servants of the Living
God take birth:

God is himself
The faith, the works, of such:

Through them the Universe
itself is sanctified:

No barrier of race or tribe
Can wall such men from God:

The lowliest-born,
Through love and trust,
Through deep devotion to their
God,
Have gained salvation's gateway:

The saints of every creed and
caste
Are gathered there, around God's
feet,
Made one in him, through love
and loyalty to him:

No man can count their names:
Once lost they were, forsaken,
desolate,
But now,
Through God's free grace,
Blissful and saved, they live in
him.

Come life, come death.
For me one steady purpose still
abideth,
To serve and love thee better,
Saviour-God:

My God,
I cleave to thee:

Set on my lips thy name,
Set in my heart unending love
for thee:

Such is my aspiration, Lord,
And yet, thou knowest,
My heart is weak, my will most
fickle:

Grant then the strength,
By which alone this end shall be
achieved.